



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and fails to protect and encourage those about his premises, falls short of his duty ; and if his cabinet contains bird skins or egg shells which might just as well have remained where Nature placed them, he is inconsistent, demanding that others abstain that he may indulge.

For fear of starting an egg collecting craze, I have always been reluctant to open my egg cabinet to boys, well knowing my inability to explain to their entire satisfaction just why I should rob nests and they should not ; any more than certain well known ornithologists can clear themselves from the imputation of cruelty when destroying well-nigh exterminated species in the breeding season and leaving the young to rot in embryo or die a slow death by starvation.

In conclusion I would say that when an oologist constantly keeps in mind and acts under the assumption that the birds are his best friends and not his deadly enemies, he cannot go far wrong, and the means he employs will be justified in the light of subsequent study and research of data and specimens. If any of us fall short in this we have only ourselves to blame. Let us then collect with moderation and fewer eggs and more notes be the order of the day.

FRANK L. BURNS, *Berwyn, Penna.*

GENERAL NOTES.

NOTES FROM NEW AUBURN, MINN.—January 15, while walking along the shore of a lake and through two patches of woods, I saw eight Chickadees, six White-breasted Nuthatches, three Downy Woodpeckers, and about twenty-two Redpolls. The thermometer registered 41° above zero. From January 29 to February 12 the mercury was not above zero, and every morning found it from 12 to 32 degrees below. There was a flock of twelve to fifteen Snowflakes that fed regularly in one of the fields during that time. February 12 a flock of about 100 or 125 Snowflakes settled for a short time in a field and then moved on towards the south-west. The thermometer stood at 10° above at the time.

G. M. BURDICK, *New Auburn, Minn.*

BIRDS IN A SNOW-STORM.—During and after a recent snow-storm, when the ground was covered with several inches of soft snow, Robins, Meadowlarks and the blackbirds gleaned for food in the ditches and "dead furrows" in the fields where the water had melted the snow. They seemed to be as much at home in the shallow water as the true